



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Nation Examines Growth of Crime

Authorities Greatly Worried  
By Swift Rise in Trouble  
Among Teen Groups

"MURDEROUS assaults on unoffending people committed by young highwaymen in the public streets. . . ." This passage may look as though it came from today's newspaper, but actually it was written by a New York reporter in 1890. Crime is no new problem for our country.

According to practically all available evidence, though, it is becoming a more serious one. For 1958 as compared to 1957, the United States had about 5 times as great an increase in major offenses as in population. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported this estimate last month.

Even more disturbing are the facts and figures that deal specifically with crime among youths. In recent years, says the FBI, arrests of persons under 18 have shown an annual rise of about 10%, compared to 1% for persons 18 and over. During 1958, youths under 18 made up nearly two-thirds of all the people charged with auto theft, and approximately half of all those arrested for burglary.

According to the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, juvenile courts handled 137% more cases in 1957 than in 1948. Our total number of young people, in the age group with which juvenile courts are concerned, rose only 28% between those years.

In fairness to young people, it must be added that such figures give only one side of the story. Despite all the reports of crime and violence, the fact

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WHAT CAN BE DONE to curb the lawless minority among our youth?



SUNSHINE, a fine magazine on world and national events for students in India

## Your Dimes Will Help India's Youth and Democracy

WOULD you give a dime to help a friend in need? The chances are that you would—and gladly.

But you might first ask, "How much help would a dime be? That's only the price of 2 cokes. It takes far more than a dime to go to the movies. A dime surely wouldn't help a person much."

To answer your question, imagine that you are going to school in India. One of the subjects that you are required to study is English. (The people of that country speak many different languages, depending upon where they live, but English is taught in schools throughout the nation.)

To gain practice in reading English you are furnished with books, but you also want a newspaper or magazine prepared especially for youth. Such a publication would help you not only with your English but would also give you news and other information.

Looking around, you find periodicals for youth. One is published by Russia, and one by China. Both are attractive magazines and easy to obtain, but you would rather not read them. They seek to convince Indian youth that communism offers them the best way of life, and you prefer the freedom of your own country.

### Preparing for Democracy

The magazine you really desire is called *Sunshine*. It is published in India by Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, a leading educator of your country. It offers you a variety of stories, news articles, and other features. Its sole purpose is to help you, as a citizen in a free nation, to be better informed. You like *Sunshine* because it is prepared for Indian youth by Indian educators who believe in democracy.

The only trouble is that *Sunshine* costs a half rupee per copy. This is less than 11 cents in American money, but a very large sum to you as an Indian youth. You and your family have so little money that it is a struggle for you to stay in school. There simply isn't another half rupee to spare each month.

Your school library or a neighboring

school may take *Sunshine*, but probably only 1 copy. Each month you try to borrow it. Sometimes you are lucky and get to read it before it is worn out by being passed from one person to another.

There are a great many other Indian youths who feel as you do about *Sunshine*. They wish they could read it regularly, but cannot afford to buy it. Dr. Krishnayya is not trying to make a profit, and has cut the price each month. If more could be printed, the price per copy would be lower.

This is where you, as an American youth, come in. The editors of Civic Education Service, which publishes the *American Observer*, have thoroughly studied *Sunshine*. It is a fine magazine and should reach far more young people in India than it does now.

### Adding More Readers

If you and our other readers would give 10 cents apiece, *Sunshine* could be sent to thousands of young Indians who cannot afford it. Each dime given would put another copy into circulation.

We have never before called upon our readers to make a contribution of this kind. But we are asking your help now because this is a rare opportunity to perform a great service for democracy at a small cost. If you and your teachers agree, we hope you will act now while it's on your mind, rather than waiting and thinking you will do it later. We suggest the following procedure:

Have a collection of dimes taken in your class or school. Put the total sum collected in the form of one check or money order. Make the check or money order payable to the *Sunshine* Fund of India. Address your envelope as follows: *Sunshine*, c/o *American Observer*, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Every penny of the dime you give will go straight to India to spread more *Sunshine*. We are meeting the entire cost of conducting this campaign. You and we together have a fine opportunity to make a *maximum* contribution to democracy at a *minimum* sacrifice.

## Rival Systems of Russia and U.S.A.

Khrushchev Statements Focus  
Attention on Contrasts  
In Ways of Living

ON his recent trip to this country, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev had his first opportunity to observe the American system of free enterprise in action.

The Premier was undoubtedly impressed with the economic progress we have achieved. He even remarked on several occasions about our high standard of living. Nevertheless, he again strongly expressed the opinion, as was to be expected, that the communist system is superior to our capitalist or free-enterprise system.

At no time did Khrushchev preach the communist doctrine more fervently than in his final television address to the American people. His speech was full of "half truths" and errors of fact. It was valuable, however, in focusing attention on the differences between the U. S. and Russian systems.

**Economic setups.** The way that industries are owned and operated is one of the great differences between the United States and the Soviet Union. We support the system of *free enter-*



RUSSIAN steelworker

*prise*, or capitalism, while Russia supports government ownership and control.

In our country, individuals, or private corporations own nearly all farms, factories, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, radio and television stations, newspapers, retail stores, and other businesses.

The federal government does operate the post offices, produces a certain amount of electricity, and has been playing a major role in the early development of the atomic power industry. It also regulates private business to some degree. It makes many decisions involving our banking sys-

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# Growth of Crime

(Concluded from page 1)

remains that most teen-agers still manage to stay out of trouble. Says the National Education Association: "Between 95% and 98% of school-age children are normal personalities, reasonably healthy and law-abiding."

The general public might receive a better balanced picture of American youth if newspapers gave more attention to stories such as a recent one—headlined as follows: "Juvenile Gangs Roam San Francisco—Building a Record of Public Service." The article told how 25 "street gangs," under constructive adult leadership, had become interested in worthwhile projects such as repairing the run-down homes of impoverished families.

Adults must guard against tendencies to look upon "teen-ager" as a synonym for "juvenile delinquent." On the other hand, we can't afford to ignore juvenile crime—any more than we would think of ignoring polio or leukemia on grounds that they strike only a minority.

**Action.** Stirred by recent outbreaks of violence among teen-age groups, state and community officials in many parts of the country are considering what steps might be taken. New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller, for example, has made several recommendations.

Among other things, he urges the state to set up work camps where young people could perform useful conservation jobs—in forestry and the like. Some of these camps would be voluntary establishments—for idle youths who haven't yet gotten into serious trouble, but who appear likely to do so unless they receive help. Others would be corrective institutions for young offenders. The state of New York already operates 2 camps of this latter type.

Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota wants a somewhat similar camp program for the nation as a whole. In Congress this year he sponsored a bill to create a Federal Youth Conservation Corps, providing outdoor work for 150,000 young men between the ages of 16 and 21. This bill was approved in the Senate, but it did not come to a vote in the House of Representatives.

A Senate subcommittee—headed by Thomas Hennings, Jr., of Missouri—has taken up the matter of juvenile crime, and has recently held hearings on this topic in New York City. It is expected to visit other parts of the nation later.

Law-enforcement authorities and other Americans who tackle the problem of juvenile crime face these 2 main tasks: (1) Helping young people to lead constructive lives—preventing delinquency by finding and eliminating its basic causes. (2) Reforming youths who have already committed offenses.

**Pinpointing the causes** of crime and delinquency among youths is no simple job.

• Are slum conditions chiefly responsible? Sometimes they are. In big cities, slums are frequently the scene of much-publicized "gang wars." Youths in miserable and depressing neighborhoods often see no way, except through gang fighting, to achieve the recognition which they—like all the rest of us—desire.

"We join the clubs [gangs] to get a reputation," says one boy. "Most

kids want to feel big . . . get a reputation for being rough."

(Another youth—a 17-year-old who was arrested in connection with a gang fight that occurred last month—comments: "We're old enough to know better.")

Slum areas are often crowded with members of minority groups who have had few advantages and whose incomes are therefore low. Young people in these groups become involved in a large proportion of the gang wars and other disturbances that our slums tend to breed. Leaders among such minorities, however, argue that their teen-agers don't get into trouble more frequently than do any other youths who live in similar surroundings and under similar economic conditions.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover expresses a belief that youths are far more likely to become dependable citizens if they are given regular duties around the home than if they are not. In recent years, Mr. Hoover says, too many Americans of all ages have been yielding to "self-indulgence and the principle of pleasure before duty."

A Maryland judge, meanwhile, argues that "daily living is easy and laborless" for large numbers of young people. As a result, he continues, teen-agers often ignore their responsibilities—while taking all sorts of rights and privileges for granted. (This judge recommends sharp restrictions on night driving by teen-age youths.)

**Whose job** is it to guide young people along straight paths? Informed

reply that it can be operated in such a way as to permit reasonable exceptions—for youths who are on legitimate errands.

In a number of cities, including New York, special youth workers are assigned to contact the street gangs, try to prevent battles between different groups, and—in general—steer the gang members into more constructive activities. Certain critics say that this method is harmful in the long run, since it tends to build up the prestige of the gangs. Other people argue: "The gangs are here to stay. We can't destroy them, but we can direct their energies into more wholesome channels."

**Prisons and probation.** Despite all efforts made by any community and by the country as a whole, sizable numbers of youths and adults can still be expected to commit crimes and be taken to court. What shall we do about them? What kind of treatment affords the best chance of "straightening them out"? Opinions on this subject differ.

Many observers think we should rely heavily on prison sentences and harsh prison discipline. There are even some reformed ex-convicts who support this view. One of them says: "The day I got clanked into a real prison . . . strict, dark, monotonous . . . that's the first time I gave some thought to turning into an honest citizen."

Certain authorities, though, believe that prisons and jails should be used only as a last resort. They say: "Every reasonable effort should be made to keep the offender—especially the youthful one—out of jail. Judges and probation officers should try to find out why the person got into trouble. Then they should try to help solve the difficulty."

"Carefully supervised probation, outside of prison, will in many cases turn the lawbreaker toward constructive activities. On the other hand, it is well known that many people who are sent to prison come out more hardened and embittered than when they went in."

"A good probation system requires patience, and it requires large numbers of highly trained officers. But it yields great benefits."

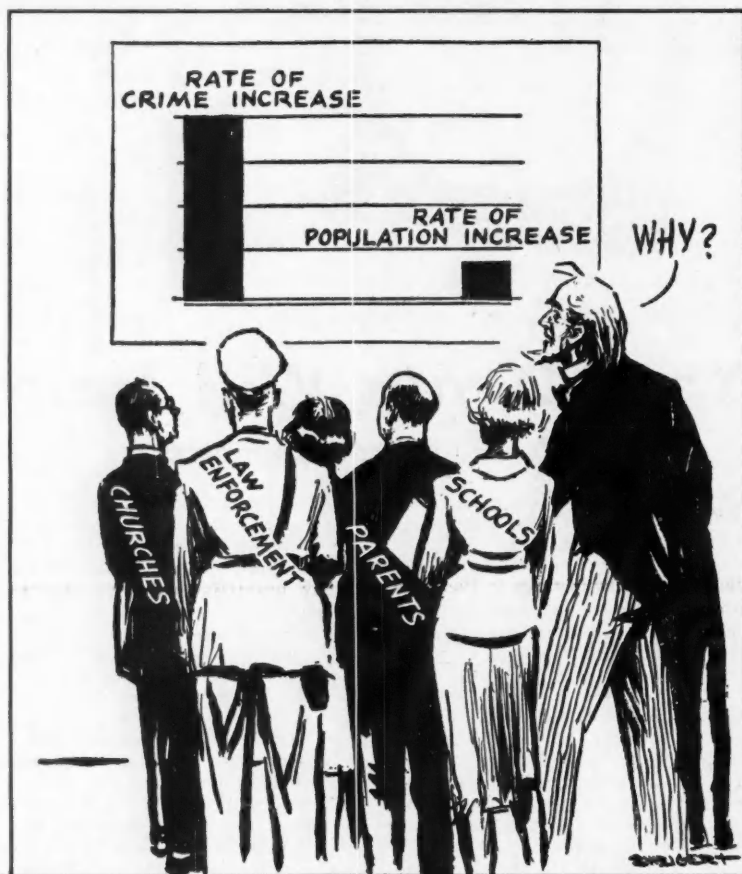
Everyone knows, meanwhile, that we can never entirely eliminate the need for prisons. Large numbers of our prisons and jails today are recognized as unsatisfactory. Quite a few of them were built many years ago, and are no longer adequate for today's increased prison population. Tensions resulting from overcrowding are in part responsible for numerous prison riots that have occurred during recent years.

News writer Marie Torre, describing a jail in one of our East Coast cities, says it provides almost no facilities for work, education, or recreation—despite the fact that prisoners may be sent there for as long as a year.

On the other hand, certain federal, state, and local institutions do make a genuine effort to reform their inmates. They try to discover the prisoner's basic problems, and they offer training in various occupations.

**In conclusion.** Questions on the prevention of crime and delinquency, or the handling of wrongdoers, have no quick and easy solutions. Nevertheless, they are problems that must be faced. Write and tell us your views on how the nation might reduce its crime rate, especially among young people.

—By TOM MYER



**EVERYBODY'S PROBLEM.** All must help to keep troubled youth on lawful path. Even though most young people are law-abiding, those who aren't create a serious situation for their communities and for the country as a whole.

• It would be a mistake to assume that poverty and big-city slums are the only causes of delinquency. Gang disturbances sometimes arise in small communities that have no real slums, and youths from prosperous families often get into difficulty because "nobody cares what they do."

In many cases, parents are "too busy" to teach their children responsibility, or encourage them to play essential roles in home, church, school, and community activities.

On one occasion, the county director of "teen clubs" in a comfortable suburban area near Washington, D. C., reported that numerous teen-club dances were being canceled. The reason: too few parents could be recruited to serve as chaperones. "Sometimes none have volunteered," he said. "In other cases, parents promised to come but never showed up."

As young people themselves are very quick to point out, opportunities for wholesome recreation will often keep them from engaging in harmful and dangerous activities.

• Work and responsibility serve the same purpose, many authorities add.

observers are unanimous in saying that this task is—above all—one for the home. If parents don't provide good examples and proper discipline for their children, who can?

Schools, churches, and other institutions do have important roles to play. School systems in many parts of the nation, though, are so overcrowded that the pupils who need special help and attention often do not receive it. Under such circumstances, numerous teen-agers lose interest and quit school. Since these untrained youths find it difficult to obtain and hold regular jobs, they sometimes drift into delinquency and crime.

**Governmental action.** Law-enforcement authorities, especially at the local level, have tried a variety of programs in the fight to reduce delinquency. Many cities—including Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, and San Francisco—have curfew regulations to keep children and youths off the street late at night.

Opponents of the curfew contend that it is unfair to the law-abiding majority of teen-agers. Defenders



# Columbus Would Be Man-of-Hour Today

By Clay Coss

COLUMBUS Day, October 12, is a good time to compare earlier explorations with those confronting and challenging the world today. Men like Columbus had searching, adventurous minds. They were determined to push beyond the known frontiers of their time—to find out everything they could about the earth's territory. The Arctic and Antarctic expeditions of recent years have just about fulfilled the dreams of early land explorers.

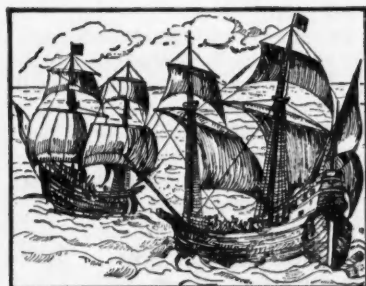
The age of exploration, however, is far from over. We have today more frontiers to conquer than men of Columbus' time could ever have imagined. But the unknown horizons now, as in earlier times, challenge only those with imagination and the willingness to work and sacrifice for the attainment of their goals.

Since the dawn of human history, men have lifted up their eyes to the heavens in wonder and in awe. But just as until Columbus' time men could only offer guesswork about the mythical Atlantis that lay to the west of Europe, so until our time men have had to study space from afar.

Now, scientists are shooting man-made satellites out beyond the atmosphere and, with the aid of test instruments, are collecting data from the threshold of space. Russia has landed a rocket on the moon. The United States is training seven astronauts to take flights into outer space, and the Soviet Union is making similar preparations.

There are other vitally important frontiers still unconquered. Medical scientists have yet to track down cures for certain deadly diseases. There is crying need for further exploration in the field of human relations and understanding. People must learn how to live peaceably with one another.

These are but a few of the modern frontiers to be conquered. To achieve success, we need individuals like Co-

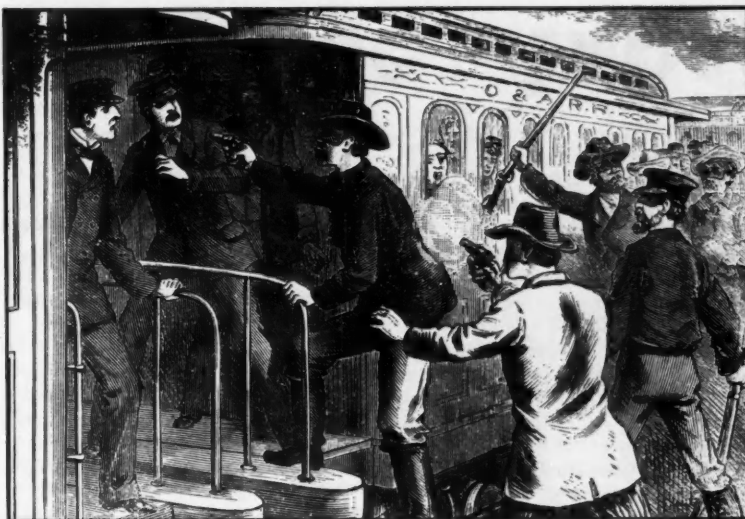


FROM "HALF A HEMISPHERE" BY DELIA GOTT MARCOURT BRACE

lumbus—people with exploring minds, imagination, and determination to probe into the unknown; to search for and find the answers to life's mysteries—those answers which are attainable to man.

Five minutes, just before going to sleep, give a bit of directed imagination regarding achievement possibilities for tomorrow. This practice will steadily and increasingly bear fruit, particularly if all ideas of difficulty, worry, or fear are resolutely ruled out and replaced by those of accomplishment and smiling courage.

—FREDERICK PIERCE



TRAIN ROBBERIES were quite common, especially in the West, in late 1800's

## Today and Yesterday

### Crime Since Colonial Times

WASHINGTON, the nation's capital is worried along with other cities by a rising tide of crime (see page 1 article). Of special concern in the capital is the growing number of young persons arrested for various offenses. In an effort to increase police efficiency, Washington is planning a special census bureau to keep records on individual criminals. The bureau also would set up a system to chart the rise and fall of waves of law-breaking. Such information, it is believed, will help law-enforcement officials to plan new methods in the drive to reduce crime.

#### Early Lawbreaking

The problem of dealing with criminals in this country goes back to colonial times. Travelers then were sometimes robbed on journeys or when they stopped for the night at an inn. As cities grew during the 19th century, there was an increase in the number of robberies, murders, and other crimes. The prisons were usually full. Meanwhile, the nation was expanding westward. Many frontier regions had a great deal of trouble with lawlessness—including horse stealing, cattle rustling, and the robbing of trains.

Settlers in many parts of the West and Southwest organized vigilance committees in an effort to combat outlaws. These vigilante groups dealt harshly with horse thieves and other wrongdoers. A committee in Montana, for example, hanged 21 desperadoes in a single month.

With the rapid growth of business and industry in the late 1860's, there came an increase in crimes that did not involve violence. Among these were forgery, swindling, and various forms of political corruption.

There have been important changes since colonial times in methods of punishing criminals. Punishments in the early days were very harsh, judged by modern standards.

During the colonial period, lawbreakers were whipped or branded, or were held up to public ridicule in the stocks or pillory. Others were thrown into prisons, which were only a little better than the dungeons of the Middle Ages. Young and old, first offenders and hardened criminals, were all herded together.

Large numbers of crimes were punishable by death. Executions were held in public to warn onlookers against violating the law. Early in our history, thousands of persons were imprisoned each year for not paying debts, many of which were trifling in amount. The sheriff of New York reported in 1816, for example, that over half of his prisoners had been thrown into jail for debts of less than \$25.

Such methods of dealing with crime and indebtedness were cruel and usually unsatisfactory. No attempt was made to reform the criminals and help them live better lives. Those imprisoned for being in debt were not given a chance to earn money to repay what they owed.

To remedy these and other undesirable conditions, many reforms were adopted during the early 1800's. Fines and imprisonment were substituted for branding, whipping, and other forms of colonial punishment. The number of crimes punishable by death was reduced.

#### Some Improvements

Prisons have been considerably improved through the years, although much remains to be done along this line. One major improvement has been the growing practice of keeping young inmates and first offenders separate from hardened criminals. Another is the provision of vocational training courses for convicts.

Crime-detection methods have also improved over the years. Today we have a variety of scientific aids for solving crimes. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which deals with violations of Federal laws, also performs many other services. Its laboratories and fingerprint files provide valuable assistance to state, city, and county police officers. Many policemen from all states have received training at an FBI school for law enforcement officers.

Despite great progress that has been made in recent years, the problems of reducing crime and turning former lawbreakers to honest pursuits remain. Much more must be done to check crime if law-abiding citizens are to be able to go wherever they wish in cities and nation—without fear of attack by criminals.

## KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- The phrase used by the speaker appeared to have a *cryptic* (krip'tik) meaning. (a) double (b) hidden (c) serious (d) ridiculous.
- The student was congratulated on his *demeanor* (dē-mēn'er). (a) appearance (b) answer (c) attitude (d) behavior.
- No one questioned the *integrity* (in-tēg'rī-ti) of the judge. (a) honesty (b) ability (c) sincerity (d) salary.
- The conclusions of the committee were extremely *nebulous* (nēb'ū-lūs). (a) difficult (b) unfair (c) vague (d) lengthy.
- The senator was *meticulous* (mē-tik'ū-lūs) in answering the questions put forth to him by the voters. (a) skilled (b) evasive (c) very thorough (d) experienced.
- Army officers played a leading part in *fomenting* (fō-mēnt'ing) the plot against the nation's leader. (a) stamping out (b) discovering (c) stirring up (d) denouncing.
- The prosecuting attorney did not attempt to *refute* (rē-fūt') the story of the eye-witness during the trial. (a) challenge (b) disprove (c) introduce (d) retell.

## PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name given to early U. S. groups of Americans who helped to enforce the law.

- Capital of Tennessee.
- The name of a new TV series is Our American \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is Burma's capital.
- Ceylon lies at the southern tip of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ was an early device for punishing prisoners.
- More than 30,000 \_\_\_\_\_ have been seen on the moon through telescopes.
- Crimes among U. S. youth are increasing at the rate of about \_\_\_\_\_ per cent a year.
- On his trip here, Khrushchev boasted that Russia would soon abolish \_\_\_\_\_.
- A number of cities have adopted \_\_\_\_\_ to try to prevent youths from getting in trouble at night.



#### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Gaitskell. VERTICAL: 1. Ghana; 2. Warren; 3. India; 4. Ottawa; 5. Sydney; 6. Pakistan; 7. Stewart; 8. Bohlen; 9. Black.

# The Story of the Week

## Famous Personalities Of History on TV

Famous figures in American history will live again in a TV series, "Our American Heritage," starting this month. Each of the 6 programs in the series will be built around a major figure in our nation's past and the times in which he lived.

"Divided We Stand," first of the series, will be about an episode in the life of Thomas Jefferson in his controversies with Alexander Hamilton. Ralph Bellamy will play the part of Jefferson.

Men who will be portrayed in later shows include Eli Whitney, Ulysses Grant, John C. Frémont, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Andrew Carnegie.

Students of history are certain to find these television dramas both interesting and informative. They vividly bring back to life the great



**RALPH BELLAMY** will play the role of Thomas Jefferson on *Our American Heritage* program over NBC-TV Sunday evening, October 18

historical leaders in all walks of life and some of the important developments which helped to make our nation what it is today.

"Divided We Stand" will be shown on NBC Sunday, October 18, 8:00 p.m., EDT.

## October Events to Mark on Your Calendar

**October 12.** Columbus Day, commemorating Christopher Columbus' discovery of the new world in 1492.

**October 14.** President Eisenhower will be 69 years old.

**October 15.** The nation's papers will begin celebrating National Newspaper Week.

**October 24.** The United Nations observes its 14th anniversary. The

entire week, beginning October 18, is celebrated as United Nations Week in many parts of the world.

**October 25.** Many cities on the East Coast and elsewhere turn clocks back one hour from daylight to standard time. Most other parts of the nation turned clocks back earlier, or never adopted daylight time.

**October 31.** Halloween festivities are held. On this day, a growing number of young people collect funds for needy children overseas in a campaign sponsored by UNICEF. For information on this Halloween activity, write to United States Committee for UNICEF, P.O. Box 1618, Church Street Station, New York 8, N. Y.

## Still Weighing Soviet Premier's Visit to U. S.

Americans continue to weigh the results of last month's visit here of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Most people agree that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks helped reopen diplomatic negotiations between the 2 sides. Before the meeting, there had been almost a complete breakdown in western-Soviet relations.

Now, after consultations with our allies, arrangements will be made for a meeting of western and Soviet foreign affairs chiefs as well as a summit parley of the top leaders from both sides. There will be renewed talks on disarmament and continued discussions on banning nuclear tests. Negotiations are under way to increase the exchange of persons and ideas with Russia. Finally, President Eisenhower and his family will visit the Soviet Union next spring.

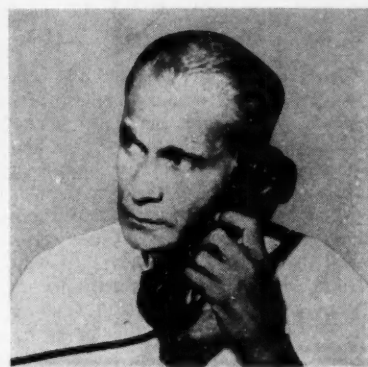
So far as is known, no specific agreements on important world issues were reached during the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks. But the 2 leaders must have felt they can reach such agreements, or they would not have parted in such a friendly way.

Evidence that Moscow may be serious in its peace drive this time came not long ago when Premier Khrushchev spoke in Red China. He bluntly told Chinese communist leaders that all nations must settle their differences by negotiation rather than by force. These words are regarded by some observers as a warning to the Red Chinese not to extend their boundaries by war.

Of course, Russia has talked in favor of peace before, only to return to a policy of threats when it suited her to do so. But there is hope that the situation may be different this time. At any rate, no Soviet leader



**CEYLON** and its new Prime Minister, **Wijayananda Dahanayake** (see story)



has ever gone as far toward advocating peaceful solutions of world problems as has Premier Khrushchev in recent weeks.

The world is anxiously waiting for the real test of Russia's sincerity in wanting peace. That test will come in weeks ahead when specific issues, such as Germany and disarmament, are discussed by western and Soviet representatives. So long as the arms race continues, mankind is in as much danger as ever of a devastating war.

## Ceylon's New Leader Is Friendly to Us

Ceylon's new Prime Minister, Wijayananda Dahanayake, is expected to continue the policies of his predecessor, Solomon Bandaranaike. Like the late Prime Minister, who was felled by an assassin's bullet about 2 weeks ago, Mr. Dahanayake is friendly to us. Also like the late Ceylonese leader, the new head of the Asian land says he plans to maintain a "neutral" course in the global struggle between the free world and communism.

Mr. Dahanayake, 57, began his career as a teacher. He gave up that profession to devote his life to politics in 1935. A staunch nationalist, he once liked communist ideas. But soon after Ceylon became independent of British rule in 1948, he gave up his pro-Red ideas as undesirable.

The new Prime Minister has been Ceylon's Minister of Education since 1956. It was as head of his country's schools that he is said to have developed a warm feeling for America in appreciation for food sent to Ceylon's children. He is keeping his education post and also supervises defense and foreign affairs along with his duties as Prime Minister.

With its palm trees, coconut groves, and mountains, Ceylon is an "isle where every prospect pleases," a poet

wrote long ago. The tropical island is as beautiful today as ever, and it attracts many tourists each year.

With an area of 25,332 square miles—a bit larger than West Virginia—Ceylon has slightly more than 9,000,000 people. The island's chief products are tea, rubber, and coconuts.

## Win Science Awards And Scholarships

Are you interested in science? Would you like to win a college scholarship in a scientific field? If your answer is "yes" to both of these questions, you may want to enter the Nineteenth Annual Science Talent Search competition being conducted by the Science Clubs of America.

October has been designated "Science Youth Month" by the Science Clubs. It is a month when students are encouraged to join or form such a club in their school. It is also a time when senior students are encouraged to register with their teachers for the Science Talent Search examination.

Winners of the Talent Search will receive expense-paid trips to Washington, D. C., and college scholarships donated by Westinghouse Electric Company. A total of \$34,250 in awards and scholarships is being offered. Top prize is a 4-year, \$7,500 scholarship.

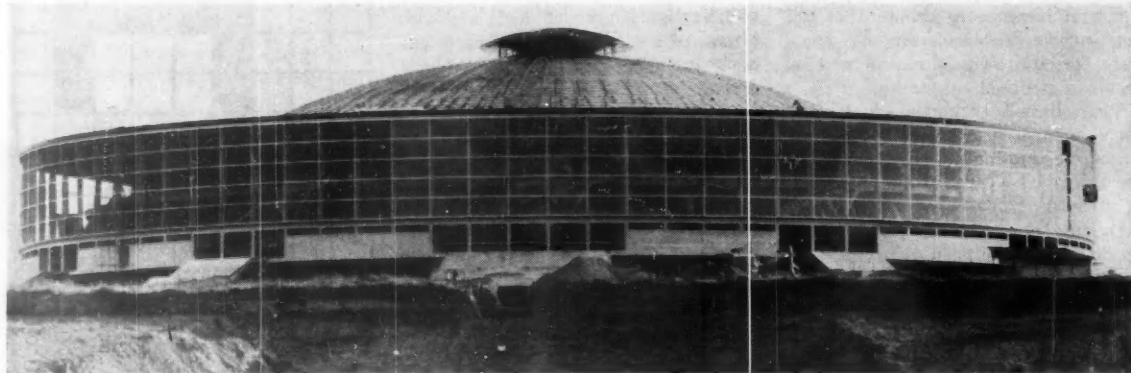
Examinations will be given throughout the country in December. Participants also must write a 1,000-word report on a special science project.

For more information, consult your science teacher or write to Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, 6, D. C.

## Algerian Rebels Say "Maybe" to De Gaulle

Algerian rebels say they are willing to talk to the Paris government about the peace plan for Algeria proposed last month by French President Charles de Gaulle (see September 28 issue of this paper). De Gaulle has offered the Algerians 3 choices: (1) Full independence; (2) complete absorption into France as one of its provinces; or (3) self-rule with continued close ties with Paris in the so-called French Community of Nations.

Though the rebels say they are willing to discuss the plan, they object to certain provisions contained in the French proposal. These include De Gaulle's insistence that a portion of the oil-rich Sahara in Algeria remain under French control even if the people of that African land vote in favor of becoming entirely independent. The



**"GROWING PANES"** of Sports Palace for the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, Italy. Window glass is being inserted as dome-topped structure nears completion. A terrace and an open square will be constructed in front of the imposing building.



rebels also denounce France's refusal to recognize their group as the true spokesman for Algeria.

These objections indicate that Paris and Algerian rebels are still far apart in their views over the disputed land's future. Nevertheless, both sides have expressed hope for an early agreement and an end to the fighting in Algeria.

The rebels are led by Ferhat Abbas, who heads a "provisional" government with headquarters in Cairo, capital of the United Arab Republic. The UAR and some other Arab lands recognize the Abbas group as Algeria's government despite French opposition to such a policy.

## Making the Plans For Summit Meeting

A top-level parley of western and Soviet leaders is likely to take place some time this winter. Such a meeting, according to White House spokesmen, was tentatively agreed upon during talks between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev last month.

American officials are now said to be sounding out our Allies on when a western-Soviet meeting should be held, and what issues should be discussed at such a parley.

Undoubtedly, one of the leading topics to be discussed at a summit meeting, if and when it is held, is the future of Berlin. Moscow began to put pressure on the Allies to end their occupation of West Berlin nearly a year ago. Before the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting last month, Russia had demanded a solution to the Berlin problem within a specified period of time.

The Soviet leader continues to call for an end to western occupation of free Berlin, but he has now agreed not to set any time limit for a solution of that question. Hence, the Allies feel that the danger of forceful action by the Reds to get their way in Berlin has been reduced as a result

of the September talks between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev.

## Arab Leaders to Talk About Problems of Iraq

Three Arab leaders are scheduled to meet this month in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia. They are President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, King Hussein of Jordan, and King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The 3 leaders say they plan to discuss the "growing menace of communism in the Middle East." Their chief concern, though, is expected to be Iraq and the "pro-Red" policies of that land's Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassem.

As we reported last week, President Nasser was highly angered by Kassem's decision to execute anti-communist Iraqi leaders who sought to unite their land with the UAR in an uprising that occurred last March. Because the executions had been demanded by the Reds, Kassem's critics claim that he has joined the Soviet camp. His defenders reply that the executed men had tried to bring Iraq under Nasser's domination and thus had to be punished.

Whatever the results of the Riyadh meeting, the talks between the 3 Arab leaders show relations have improved among them. Not too long ago, both King Hussein and King Saud were very cool toward President Nasser because of the latter's efforts to bring their kingdoms into the UAR.

## On the Labor Front—Steel and Dockworkers

Strikes continued to make headlines last week. In the steel walkout that began last July, labor and management speeded up their efforts to iron out differences after President Eisenhower called on both sides for a speedy end to the strike. While these efforts were being made to settle the steel strike, dockworkers on Atlantic



"EASY STREET" in Lima, capital of Peru. Vehicles are forbidden so that shoppers can move along easily without annoyances of horns and whizzing cars.

and Gulf Coasts walked off their jobs.

In the steel dispute, the President indicated that if no settlement was reached by the end of last week, he might use the Taft-Hartley labor law to get workers back on the job. Under this law, the White House can ask the courts to order striking workers in important industries to return to their jobs for an 80-day period.

The longshoremen went on strike when their demands for a "package" increase in pay and benefits of 50 cents an hour were turned down by employers. Though there is no relationship between the steel and the waterfront strikes, the walkout of dockworkers further decreased the nation's supplies of steel by cutting imports of the metal.

Last week, efforts were being made to solve both the steel and the waterfront labor disputes. A settlement may have already been made in one or both by the time this paper reaches its readers.

## Late Happenings Around the Globe

India, in some of the strongest language used by that country against its big communist neighbor, recently warned Red China that Indians will fight if necessary to preserve their frontiers from Chinese invaders. India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has accused the Chinese Reds of becoming increasingly aggressive in the border disputes between the 2 big Asian countries.

The weather has been on a rampage in the United States and Japan within recent weeks. Hurricane Gracie caused widespread destruction in the southeastern part of the nation. In Japan, one of the worst typhoons on record left more than 4,000 dead and caused property damage amounting to many millions of dollars.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is likely to get a new helicopter soon.

While a guest of President Eisenhower on a helicopter ride over the Washington, D. C., area last month, the Soviet leader said he would like to have such a craft for himself. The President has agreed to sell one to the Russian Premier.

## Will Big Powers Throw Away Their Weapons?

One result of the meetings between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has been a stepped-up discussion of disarmament on both sides of the Iron Curtain. What changes would result if the world arms race were brought to a halt?

First, of course, an end to the weapons race would reduce the danger of destruction by a global war. Also, a disarmament agreement would provide mankind with an additional 100 billion dollars or more a year for peaceful projects. It is estimated that at least that much money is now being spent on arms by the major powers.

In addition, an estimated 21,000,000 men who are now training for warfare would be free to take over civilian jobs. According to estimates made by our government, Russia leads all nations with 4,350,000 men in uniform. Red China is next with 3,553,000 armed men. We are in third place with 2,525,000 men under arms.

According to the official estimates, we and all of our allies combined have an armed force of 8,700,000 men. Russia, Red China, and their satellites have some 10,200,000 men in active military service. The armed forces of the "neutral" lands are comparatively small.

## Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Next week's issue will be a special one dealing with the 14th birthday of the United Nations.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Customer: And this, I suppose, is one of those hideous caricatures you call modern art?

Art Dealer: No, it's just a mirror.

★

A certain well-known San Diego judge attended a banquet at a local hotel recently. Upon entering, he checked his coat but neglected to get a checkstub in return.

When he was ready to leave, he asked the attendant for his coat, which was promptly handed to him.

"How do you know this one is mine?" the judge asked, surprised.

"I don't sir," answered the attendant, "but it's the one you gave me when you came in."

★

A banker went to the doctor for a checkup. Finally came the doctor's verdict, "You're as sound as a dollar!"

"As bad as that!" exclaimed the banker. And he fainted dead away!

★

A West Coast corporation's board of directors was in session when the chairman's private phone rang. He lifted the receiver and listened attentively. Then he advised the other party to hold on for a minute.

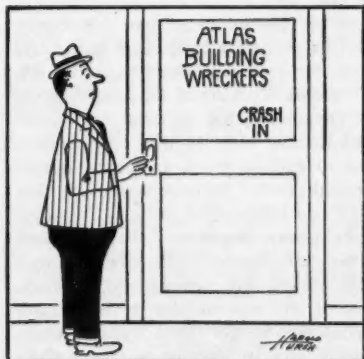
"Gentlemen," he said, turning solemnly to the board, "does anyone know how to add 1 1/4 and 1 1/4? My 10-year-old son is on the line."

★

Recently a large, well-known bakery decided to cut down its switchboard staff. Consequently, several operators have received their 2-weeks' notice.

Until the 2 weeks are over, the president of the firm is frantically trying to track down the disgruntled operator who has taken to answering calls with a sugary:

"Go-o-d morning! Blank Bakery Company. To which crumb do you wish to speak?"



HAROLD HURSH

# Rival Systems

(Concluded from page 1)

tem as well as farms, and businesses which sell goods across state lines.

How much the government should regulate industry at any given time is always a source of controversy. Nevertheless, while many Americans favor government controls of one kind or another, the overwhelming majority of people in the United States believe in a maximum of free enterprise and private ownership and a minimum of government control and ownership.

In the Soviet Union, by contrast, the government owns and manages the farms, factories, railways, mines, stores, and nearly all other businesses. On his trip, Nikita Khrushchev said frequently that the Soviet people owned the farms and industries collectively. Actually the people are employees of the state, and run these enterprises as the Kremlin dictates.

group of leaders. Communists go through the motions of holding elections, but only one slate of candidates appears on the ballot. Any citizen who dares to oppose the ruling group on important issues receives harsh treatment.

The Communist Party is the only one permitted to exist. In lands where the Reds have gained power, they have imprisoned or killed opposition leaders who would not support them.

It is true that, in the past few years, the tight control exercised by the Soviet rulers has been relaxed to some degree. Certain prominent officials who opposed Khrushchev's rise to power have been punished merely by being transferred to lesser jobs. Nevertheless, such action depends wholly on the whims of the leader at the moment. With the next change of leadership, or even under the present one, it is quite possible that terroristic methods might again be adopted.

In the United States, a change in

and military leaders. The large majority of Russians have no voice in his selection. In case the top man dies, there is no provision for an orderly system of succession. A struggle invariably takes place among the rivals for leadership, and the victor is the one who forces his way to the top.

**Living conditions.** The Russian Premier told Americans that "our rent (in Russia) is the lowest in the world. . . ." He also stated that "everyone in our country gets free medical treatment."

Since the Soviet government is the landlord, it can and does set rents at low levels. They can be well below the amount required to pay for apartment construction and upkeep.

However, the government can make up the loss in a number of ways. Since it is the employer of all Russian workers, it can keep their wages low. It can refuse to spend money for manufacturing consumer goods that the Russian people would like to have.

So the people foot the bill in one way or another. They may think that they have no tax burden or that they are getting "free" medical care and other services, but such is not the case. The only way the government can pay for anything is out of the pockets of its people.

**Unemployment.** "A Soviet citizen," said Khrushchev, "need not worry about such things as unemployment."

In the first place, Russia has been in the stage of economic development where she needed all the manpower available to try to catch up with more advanced industrial nations. If she gets to the point where she supplies more of certain products than the Russian people need or want, then her problem of keeping everybody employed will probably become greater.

However, since the government is the employer in Russia, it can always "make" work if necessary. In some cases, it is already doing this—not because it is producing too many goods but because of bad management. Recent travelers to the Soviet Union have commented that, in some factories 2 or 3 Russians are doing the job of 1 man.

The U. S. government may, when business slows down, try to create jobs and help private industry by spending more money than usual on the building of highways and other public works projects. But it doesn't encourage the employment of 2 people to do a job which can be done by 1.

Russian workers are not free to change jobs when they wish, to seek employment where they desire it, and to bargain for the best possible wages. American workers do have such rights. Not many of them would ever want to give up these and other benefits they enjoy in order to be assured of never being unemployed. At the same time, all Americans realize that unemployment has been a serious matter in this country during certain periods, and that it is a problem at which we must continue to work.

**Industrial growth.** Khrushchev claimed that "the average annual rate of industrial expansion in the Soviet Union is about 3 to 5 times higher than in your country (the United States). . . ." From that, he concluded that Russia is making greater industrial progress than we are.

From a percentage standpoint, there is something to what Khrushchev says. Russia started to industrialize much later than we did. If a nation builds 100,000 cars one year and produces 200,000 the next, its output increases by 100%. But a nation that is more developed industrially may be producing 5,000,000 cars and increase its output to 6,000,000. Its rate of expansion is only 20%.

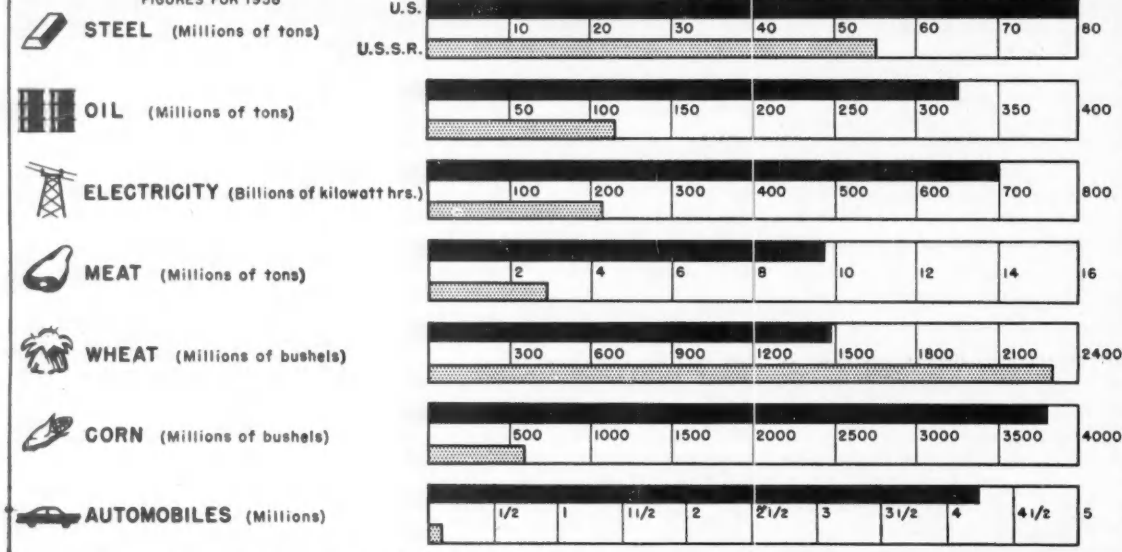
After the headstart we Americans had in industrialization, it is natural that our rate of gain is tapering off. Factories are already keeping up with or surpassing the demand for goods. But Russia, with its later start is having to expand much faster to supply needed goods. So comparisons of this kind are misleading.

**Religious freedom.** In his final press conference, Khrushchev said that Russia has freedom of religion. Recent visitors to the Soviet Union agree that people there worship more openly and in greater numbers than they did a few years ago. The fact is, though, that the Kremlin carries on a constant anti-religious campaign in the press and among communist youth groups.

—By HOWARD SWEET

## UNITED STATES AND SOVIET PRODUCTION COMPARED

FIGURES FOR 1958



AS RUSSIA STRIVES to produce more goods, the United States seeks to cut output of certain items. We are trying, for example, to reduce the size of corn and wheat crops because we grow far more of these food grains than we can sell. In comparing figures on the chart, therefore, keep in mind that we could be outproducing Russia more than we are. Even taking this into account, however, the Soviet Union has been cutting down our economic lead over her.

Hours, wages, and other labor conditions in Russia are decided by government officials. Workers cannot engage in strikes, and cannot move freely from one job to another. Production goals on factories and farms are set by the Soviet government.

In describing the Russian system, Khrushchev used the words *socialism* and *communism* interchangeably. Socialism is a system under which the government owns and operates a nation's industries and farms. Under communism, as it has actually worked in practice, the government dictatorially controls and manages every phase of life.

**Political systems.** The political set-up in our country is much different from that of Russia. The American people are supreme and the government is their servant. The U. S. Constitution and the constitutions of the states guarantee the right of American citizens to choose their leaders.

Candidates of the various parties are free to seek the support of the people. A losing candidate can criticize the actions of the winner, and can run again in the next election.

In Russia, the government is supreme, and the people are its servants. Control is in the hands of a small

leadership cannot deprive the people of the vital freedoms they possess. They are guaranteed the right to a fair trial, to worship as they please, and to express themselves freely in speech or writing. No leader could, by his own will, possibly deprive the people of these cherished freedoms.

In his final speech in this country, Premier Khrushchev made several false and misleading statements in comparing the communist system with ours. Here are some illustrations:

**Choosing leaders.** Mr. Khrushchev told the American people that "... the political, economic, and social system in the Soviet Union is the fairest and most progressive."

Many comparisons might be made to disprove this assertion. Let us take just one example—the method of choosing top leaders.

In our country, an orderly procedure is followed. Each political party chooses its candidates and conducts its campaign. Then, on a day set by law, the American people go to the polls and choose their President. If he dies in office, he is succeeded by the Vice President.

In the Soviet Union, the leadership falls to the man who has the most support among high communist officials

An apartment dweller is not really better off because of his low rent.

The "free" medical treatment which Khrushchev praised is also paid for by the people in the same way. The Soviet people, whether they realize it or not, are the ones who must finance this program. In the United States, workers pay their own medical bills, but they receive much higher wages than do those in Russia. In the Soviet Union, the government pays low wages so it can provide what it calls "free medical care" and other services.

**Taxation.** Mr. Khrushchev informed his U. S. television audience that, in the near future, Russia is "going to abolish all taxation of the people." In saying this, he felt that it would have a great appeal to us Americans because of our heavy taxation.

Here again, the Soviet Premier was making a statement to mislead his audience. The Russian government is spending many billions of dollars each year on armaments, housing, highways, factories, and countless other projects. The only way it can pay for all these activities, of course, is to get the money from the people. It either takes it out of their wages, or charges them more for products than they are worth.



## Readers Say—

Here are some views expressed by young people themselves on the subjects of youth and crime (see page 1 article).

There are many teen-agers who deserve recognition and acclaim, but they are ignored by reporters who specialize on the small minority of youths who take part in gang wars. Students at my Eastern High School in Washington offer an example. They helped carry out our Junior Red Cross community project this year. They wanted to do more than provide gifts and money to neighboring hospitals. So they put on a variety show, with the theme *Let There Be Happiness*, in 3 hospitals.

ROBERTA SMITH,  
Washington, D. C.

If teen-agers were treated more like young adults and were given more responsibilities, the crime rate among them would decrease considerably.

ALLAN LONGACRE,  
Shelton, Washington

Being 16 and a junior in high school, I see many young people who sway from right to wrong almost unknowingly, perhaps because of a lack of understanding on the part of parents or other persons. If these young people are guided properly, they won't repeat their mistakes. Those who can consult qualified and tolerant adults about their problems usually find solutions and again become the reliable students they were before they headed into trouble.

RUTH ANN BLACKWELL,  
San Angelo, Texas

The idea of special work camps for erring teen-agers is good, but I think it is mostly up to parents to help check crime. Some parents neglect their children, who—feeling unwanted—steal, even kill, just to gain attention. Parents should love their children, teach them about God, and take them—not just send them—to church.

PEGGY ANN FRITTS,  
Lake City, Tennessee

Certain people argue that insecurity (due to trouble in homes perhaps) is the cause of youth crimes. This is only partly true, for a number of young law-breakers come from very secure homes. My idea is that lawbreaking is largely caused by boredom. Youths set out to become "big shots" in order to gain excitement and attention. The result is that they get into trouble.

Work camps would be good; other measures have not worked. Also, state, city, or federal governments should



sponsor clubs for teen-agers. They should be organized so that any subject of teen-age interest could be discussed with trained, educated persons—perhaps, for example, with teachers employed by the city.

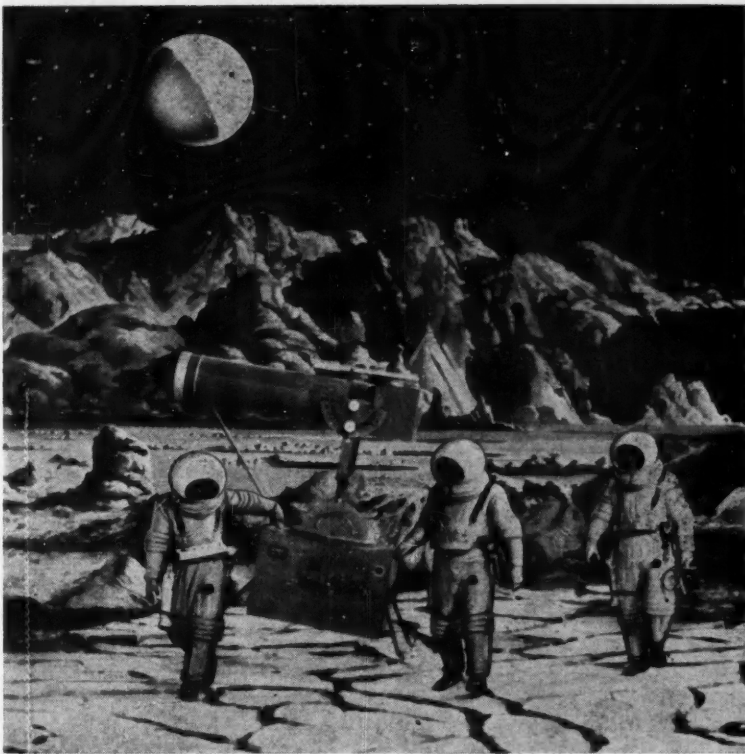
D. SMITH,  
Cut Bank, Montana

One reason for violence by many teen-agers in New York is that the city lacks sufficient recreation facilities. Having no attractive places for amusement, quite a number of young people turn to crime. I think a work camp, which would take troubled youth out of the city for a time, would be helpful.

MAUREEN RAHILLY,  
Kingston, New York

### Pronunciations

Ferhat Abbas—fair-hāt ā-bās  
Hussein—hōō-sān'  
Krishnayya—krish-nā'yā



MEN ON THE MOON as they might look when—and if—landings are made there

## Science Developments

WHEN man finally reaches the moon, he will be able to provide the answer to many questions which have been puzzling scientists for centuries.

For one thing, there is disagreement over the thickness of a dust layer which covers the moon's surface. A Harvard astronomer believes this dust mantle may be as much as two-thirds of a mile deep. He says that the top few feet are probably loose and would offer more of a hazard than quicksand. Other experts believe this mantle is no thicker than the dust on a table after a few days without cleaning.

### Volcanic Action?

Another mystery which remains to be cleared up is whether the moon is a cold, dead body as scientists have traditionally believed. Dr. Harold Urey, a Nobel Prize winner, thinks it has a hot interior and an erupting, shifting surface. His theory is supported by a Russian astronomer who claims to have observed a lunar volcano in the process of erupting.

Despite these and other questions which remain to be solved, a great deal is known about our space neighbor.

The surface area of the moon is roughly equivalent to that of North and South America combined. This lunar surface is covered with vast plains, towering mountains (some nearly as tall as Mt. Everest), and numerous circular depressions known as craters. So far, more than 30,000 craters have been located. The largest are 150 miles in diameter.

Again, there is a question as to how these craters were formed. One belief holds that they are the result of bombardment by giant meteors down through the ages. According to another theory, they were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity.

The first spacemen to land on the moon will be faced by conditions totally unlike those on earth. Since there is no air, there will not be any sound. For the same reason, it will not be possible to light fires for warmth or cooking. Rocks will be sharp edged as

neither wind nor water has smoothed their contours. Gravity on the moon is not as strong as on the earth so that a good jumper would be able to leap 35 feet off the ground.

Because of the lack of atmosphere, temperatures vary sharply. During the day, the heat rises to around 250 degrees Fahrenheit. At night bitter cold sets in with temperatures plunging more than 200 degrees below zero.

Until man actually reaches the moon, he will have to be content to gain most of his information about it by means of giant telescopes. (Rockets which encircle the moon, such as the one launched by Russia a little more than a week ago, can also provide facts about that body.)

When the moon and earth are farthest apart, a distance of a little over 250,000 miles separates the two bodies. The planet which comes nearest to us—Venus—never approaches closer than 25,000,000 miles.

Since Russia shot a 614-pound, instrument-packed rocket around the moon earlier this month, scientists and the world have been studying the significance of this feat.

The latest Soviet rocket was designed to take pictures of the far side of the moon—a side never before seen by man. If the moon probe performs according to Russian predictions, it will go into a wide orbit around the earth for an indefinite period of time after circling the moon.

This was the third in a series of spectacular moon shots by the Soviets. In January, they sent a rocket toward the moon that went into orbit around the sun. Last month, they hit the moon with a 680-pound rocket.

So far, we have sent only one object as far out into space as have the Russians. It was a 13.4-pound satellite that shot past the moon and went into orbit around the sun last March. An effort to shoot a new object at the moon early in October was postponed. Our scientists may try again early next month.

## SPORTS

POLLY Sweet of Bethesda, Maryland, is one of the best young bowlers in the country. During the 1958-59 bowling season, she was ranked first among 100,000 junior bowlers—boys and girls—who took part in a nation-wide tournament.

In the big competition, Polly set a record by scoring 662 in 3 games. That included a single game of 276 (in tenpins, 300 is a perfect game). She paired with her younger sister, Pam, to win second place in national junior doubles.

During the past summer, 18-year-old Polly has bowled in 2 adult leagues, and in each she led all the women bowlers. Now a student at Penn Hall in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, the young athlete pursues the sport at which she is a champion whenever she can find the time.

Polly is but one of some 25,000,000 Americans who have made bowling the nation's most popular participant sport. Many schools now have bowling leagues, and countless business concerns sponsor teams for their employees.

Bowling shows on television have given the pastime a big boost. After seeing the sport on the TV screen, many people have had the urge to try bowling for the first time.

Few people who bowl on today's clean, well-lighted alleys know that their sport got its start as a religious ceremony hundreds of years ago. Members of a religious sect in ancient Egypt would set clubs on end, and then knock them down with a rolling stone. By doing so, they believed they were banishing evil spirits.

The Germans had a somewhat similar custom. Centuries ago each German was accustomed to carry a club known as a "kegel." He used the club for many purposes—to exercise his arms, to compete with others in throwing competition, and even to protect himself. Sometimes the Germans would place the kegel on end and then try to knock it down with a round stone. From the German word for club has come the word "kegler," meaning "one who bowls." It is a term often used by sports writers.

The Dutch, who settled in what is now New York City, first brought bowling to this side of the Atlantic. Washington Irving wrote about the sport in his famous tale concerning Rip Van Winkle.



BOWLER POLLY SWEET

## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### TO HONOR EARLY FLYERS

Our calendars will have a new red-letter day for December. President Eisenhower recently proclaimed December 17 as Wright Brothers' Day. It will honor Wilbur and Orville Wright, who made the world's first known successful flight in a heavier-than-air craft near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903.

### AIR FORCE IN SPACE

The U. S. Air Force is now Uncle Sam's official space force of the future. Not long ago, the Defense Department gave our air arm the chief responsibility for developing and controlling all "space transportation," including many military missiles.

### TV PICTURE OF EARTH

The first television pictures of the earth ever taken by a camera in outer space have been sent out by Explorer VI, America's paddle-wheel satellite. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has released one of these pictures—taken at a height of 20,000 miles and received by a ground station in Hawaii.

This latest scientific feat demonstrates the possibilities of using space TV to check the military activities of other nations. The way has also been opened to interplanetary exploration by unmanned rockets. The type of signal sent out by Explorer VI can travel millions of miles.

### ROADS TO BHUTAN

The remote, mountainous Asian Kingdom of Bhutan has asked India to help her build the first road links with the outside world. The tiny neighbor of India, with some 700,000 inhabitants, now has only rough trails. A major reason for building the roads is to strengthen ties with India in the face of Red Chinese threats.

### DISARMAMENT EXPERT

In an old, red brick building just 2 doors from the Blair House in



Coolidge

Washington, D. C., where Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev stayed during part of his visit to America, a small staff of experts is busily working on disarmament plans.

The group is headed by Charles Coolidge, a Boston lawyer and former Assistant Secretary of Defense. Mr. Coolidge, as special assistant to President Eisenhower on arms reduction policies, has been going over every word of the disarmament plan proposed by Premier Khrushchev last month. He has also been studying additional suggestions made by Ireland and other countries in the United Nations. Mr. Coolidge hopes to come up with a new American plan for disarmament by January 1.

### FOOD FOR INDIA

Uncle Sam will store about 5,000-000 tons of surplus wheat and rice in India. The food will be put in storage bins in various corners of the big Asian land, so it can be rushed to communities that are hit by famine.



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS working on plan for sprucing up old part of a city

## Careers for Tomorrow

### As a Landscape Architect

If you drive through communities almost anywhere in the nation, you are likely to see block after block of neat, new homes going up. Most of these dwellings are landscaped with trees, shrubs, and green lawns before their new owners move in. The job of beautifying the surroundings of these homes is performed by a landscape architect.

If you choose this field, you may start your day by getting in touch with a builder or homeowner to talk over his landscaping program. You will then make up drawings of plans best suited to the type and location of the home on which you are working, and prepare an estimate of costs.

After you have obtained the approval of the owner, you will supervise the landscaping work. If you are operating a "one-man" business, you may do most of the actual work yourself.

In addition to landscaping homes, you will work on schools, office buildings, factories, and other structures. In time, you may also be given the opportunity to supervise the construction of such projects as public parks and big recreational areas.

In the development of a new site or the improvement of an existing one, the landscape architect's job is to plan the entire area so that all parts—the walls, terraces, roads, and so on—will fit into a well-organized scheme. He must be concerned not only with the appearance of his project but also its usefulness, its method of construction, and its cost.

**Qualifications.** For success in this field, you should have creative ability, executive talent, and a practical business sense. In addition, you must be able to get along well with people.

**Training.** You can become a landscape architect through on-the-job training programs. But most persons in this field receive their training at recognized colleges that give courses in this profession. As a rule, the bet-

ter jobs go to such college-trained persons.

After college, you will need several years of experience before you become a full-fledged landscape architect. Throughout your working career, you should keep up with new developments in such related fields as architecture, engineering, and horticulture. If you don't, you will soon find yourself behind the times.

**Job opportunities.** At present, there are more openings in this field than there are trained persons to fill them. Landscape architects work for private firms, or for federal, state, or city governments. A large number of them go into business for themselves. Many of these operate greenhouses in addition to their landscape work.

**Earnings.** As a beginner, you are likely to earn about \$4,000 a year. The average pay of experienced persons is between \$5,000 and \$10,000 or more annually. Those who go into business for themselves have widely varying incomes, just as do owners of other types of enterprises.

Though most landscape architects are men, there are also some opportunities in the field for well-qualified women.

**Facts to weigh.** The work is almost always pleasant, creative, and challenging. Also, there are good opportunities to go into business for yourself if you have sufficient experience and money to do so.

A leading drawback is the uncertainty of employment during bad times. The need for the services of professionally trained landscape architects is not always recognized. Hence, during a business depression, work usually becomes scarce.

**More information.** Talk to landscape architects in your area. You can also get information from the American Society of Landscape Architects, 9 Park Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

—By ANTON BERLE

## News Quiz

### Crime & Delinquency

1. How does the increase in crime among youths compare with that among adults?
2. According to the National Education Association, what percentage of American school-age youths are law-abiding: 35% to 38%, 75% to 78%, or 95% to 98%?
3. Tell of a suggestion by Governor Rockefeller of New York, and a similar one by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota, aimed at curbing delinquency.
4. Discuss slum conditions as a cause of teen-age lawbreaking.
5. Mention some other causes that are frequently cited.
6. Give arguments for and against curfews for young people.
7. Present 2 different viewpoints on treatment of persons convicted of crime.
8. What are some of the shortcomings found among many of our prisons and jails?

### Discussion

1. Can you make any recommendations, besides those mentioned in the article, for dealing with the problems of crime and delinquency?
2. What do you regard as the major cause of crime among youth? Why?
3. What measures are being taken in your community to prevent or reduce lawbreaking among young people? Do you think the program is adequate? Explain.

### U. S. and Soviet Systems

1. Describe the basic economic setup in the United States as compared to that in the Soviet Union.
2. Compare our political system with Russia's.
3. How do the 2 countries differ in choosing their top leaders?
4. What did Mr. Khrushchev tell the American people about rent and medical treatment in the Soviet Union? In what respects was his statement deceptive?
5. Why was it misleading for Premier Khrushchev to talk about "abolishing taxation of the people"?
6. How is it possible for Russia to have "no unemployment"? What benefits do American workers have that Soviet workers do not?
7. Why is Russia's industrial growth increasing at a faster percentage rate than ours?

### Discussion

1. What effect on the American people do you think Mr. Khrushchev's final speech in this country had? Explain.
2. If you were talking with a Russian student, what would you say in the effort to convince him that our political and economic systems are superior to his country's?

### Miscellaneous

1. Name 3 events celebrated in October.
2. What have been some of the results of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to America?
3. Who is Wijayananda Dahanayake? Tell something about his background and his country.
4. How do France and Algerian rebels still differ in their views over Algeria?
5. What are some changes that would result if the world arms race were stopped?
6. Who are the 3 Arab leaders meeting in Riyadh this month? What is the purpose of their get-together?

### References

- "Why the Kremlin Can't Raise the Iron Curtain," by William J. Jordan, *Reader's Digest*, September.
- "Analysis of the Soviet Threat: Communism Cannot Tolerate Free Competition," by Allen W. Dulles, *Vital Speeches*, September 1.

### Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) hidden; 2. (d) behavior; 3. (a) honesty; 4. (c) vague; 5. (c) very thorough; 6. (c) stirring up; 7. (b) disprove.



